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(Telephone No. 66.)
Hongkong, 9th May, 1889.

WATSON'S GINSENG BITTERS
(REGISTERED.)
TONIC, STIMULANT, ALTERATIVE, AND CARMINATIVE.

A Specific for all forms of Debility, Dyspepsia, and Malarious Affections.

GINSENG. The Cinchona of China, has been used for many centuries by the Chinese as a tonic, stimulant, alterative, and carminative. In all forms of Debility and Dyspepsia, as well as in Malarious affections, it has ever been regarded as a specific.

Dr. F. PORTER SMITH, late Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong, says of the remedy:—

"Several cases in which life would seem to have been at least prolonged by the taking of doses of this drug indicate that some positive efficacy of a sustaining character does really exist in this species of Ivyroot."

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In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

A NEW REMEDY.

PURIFIED FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF KARN.

Specially introduced for Invalids and all who suffer from weak or impaired digestion. Being made from the best fresh English Beef in a very concentrated form it is admirably adapted for general family use and for travellers on board ship.

It will keep good for any length of time in any climate.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

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Is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion. In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, May, 1889.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1889.

At a duly advertised meeting of the

Justices of the Peace the other day, held to

consider an application for a spirit license,

only one of the local "great unpaid"

turned up, and he was a Government

Official. There may not be a great deal

of honour attached to the title of "J. P.,"

but, however small, we think that no man

should be placed in the list of Justices who

does not make some attempt to justify his

position. It is notorious that at meetings

of the Bench there are seldom enough

members present to form a quorum, or at

all events to make the business in hand

anything but a farce. We don't exactly

know what are the special qualifications

necessary for a Justice of the Peace in

this colony, and after a careful perusal

of the latest published list of gentlemen

constituting "the Bench," we are quite at

a loss to understand on what principle the

selection is made. If social status is the

qualification, there are numbers of persons

omitted who ought to find a place on the

list, and the same remark applies if the

raison d'être is local influence or special

ability. It is really difficult to make out

why a mere clerk to a firm of merchants,

brokers or any other trading concern, who

possesses neither influence nor position in

the colony, should be made a Justice of

the Peace, while various reputable mer-

chants and brokers who possess both these

qualifications, are totally ignored. We

refrain at present from particularising

in detail the most glaring of these inconsis-

tencies, as Governor DE VŒUX has been

such a short time in Hongkong that it

duties, their names should be at once struck off the roll, and we would suggest that a return be at once called for of the attendances at the various meetings held for the past twelve months, and as visiting Justices to the Gaol, etc. If the Bench of Justices is to continue a cumbrous and practically useless anomaly, it should be abolished without delay and its functions transferred to the Police Magistrates, who, in point of fact, have for a long time past almost entirely performed whatever work has cropped up.

In glancing through the published list of Justices we observe that the members of two or three special professions are rigidly excluded, for reasons it would be interesting to know. There are Government officials in large numbers, merchants, ship-owners, bank managers and assistants, doctors, barristers-at-law, land-grabbers, company promoters, brokers, engineers, clerks, architects and surveyors, store-keepers, and some Chinese gentlemen who are generally described as 'compradores'; but, singularly enough, the Fourth Estate is unrepresented and there is not a single solicitor on the roll. Arelawyers and newspaper proprietors and editors disqualified for the Bench of Justices? If so, why? To any person of ordinary intelligence it would certainly appear that the training and general knowledge of the working branch of the legal profession would prove of special value on the Bench in various directions which need not be specified; and we venture to say that for general influence, a knowledge of the duties of a J. P. and of the requirements of the community, the amount of personal interests at stake in the colony, and for length of residence, the editors of the three local newspapers have far superior claims to nine out of every ten of the existing contingent. Personally we have no ambition to join the ranks of "the great unpaid," and doubtless our colleagues of the local press are of the same mind, but it would nevertheless be interesting to know why residents and rate-payers occupying leading and influential positions should, on account of their profession, which elsewhere ranks as high as any, be officially regarded and treated as the *pariahs* of the community.

TELEGRAMS

THE NETHERLANDS,
LONDON May 12th.

The festivities in honour of the fortieth year of the reign of the King have been celebrated.

THE GERMAN-AFRIAN EXPEDITION.
Captain Wissman has been attacked by an Arab chief, who destroyed his camp, killing eighty of his men, losing forty blacks; several Germans were wounded.

(From the *Courier d'Haiphong*)
THE FRENCH COLONIAL BUDGET.
PARIS, May 4th.

The President of the Republic has approved, by a Decree, the special Budgets for Annam and Tonquin.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT CARNOT.

May 5th.
An attempt was made to assassinate the President of the Republic as he was leaving the Elysée to proceed to the Centenary festival at Versailles. The assassin fired a pistol shot at his victim, but missed. He was at once arrested.

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The Centenary celebrations have taken place. The inaugural ceremony was most imposing. The President of the Republic was warmly welcomed.

May 6th.
The festival of the 6th May at Paris, on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition, took place to-day and was splendid, when the President of the Republic was received with indescribable enthusiasm. The celebration was an enormous success.

THE INDO-CHINA CUSTOMS TARIFF.

May 8th.
The Council of State has accepted the proposal to increase the Indo-China Customs dues on textile fabrics only.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Santor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore to-day, and is due here on the 20th inst.

COUNT CAUVOUR, the greatest of modern diplomatists once predicted that the Roman Catholic Church, the most powerful of political bodies, will yet be converted to Socialism.

IN the case of the four Japanese who were charged yesterday with the manslaughter of a Chinese man by causing him to jump off a launch and get drowned, Mr. Pollock discredited the evidence of the witnesses, and discharged the defendant with a caution.

THE following changes in the French Consular service are expected by the *Courier d'Haiphong*—M. Lequeux, Consul at Yokohama, has been transferred to Salonica, vice M. Picot de Sainte-Marie. M. Klobukowski substitutes M. Lequeux at Yokohama.

MOK AYU is a pariah who preys on Society, and he became so unpopular about March 1888 that he was ceremoniously taken over to China and told that his health would suffer if he ever stepped over the line again. He was in Wanchai yesterday, and in the dock this morning. He pleaded that he came over to see his mother. Mr. Woodhouse decided that if the old girl was to see him for the next twelve months she will have to do something, and get six months.

THE launch of a new Japanese war-vessel, to be named the *Oshima Maru*, which is now in course of construction, at the Onohama Naval Shipbuilding Yard, at Kobe, will take place about the 20th inst.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN, the famous Russian Nihilist, has decided to make London his home for the rest of his days. Krapotkin would never be taken for a Nihilist. He is gentle in manner and appearance, and has fine eyes—soft, frank—almost tender.

AT the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Woodhouse, the Chinese storekeeper at the Messageries Maritimes godown was charged, with two confederates, with stealing some tinned provisions, &c., value \$3, from the godown at East Point. The Indian watchman went in yesterday afternoon and saw the trio eating condensed milk out of a tin, and arrested them. Inspector Swanston afterwards found other tins of milk and sardines in their quarters. They were remanded.

DEVOTED WIFE: "Have you any embroidered slippers?" Dealer: "Plenty of them. You wish for hand-knitted ones, I presume?" "Yes, I want a pair that will look as if it took all the winter to do them." "Yes, madam, we have that kind; they make a man almost weep when he thinks of the days, and weeks, and months of silent labour all for him." "Well, here is my husband's measure. Don't send any bill except for the soles. Charge him a few shillings extra for his next pair of boots."

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind," &c. This refers to the conduct of an almond-eyed Portuguese named da Luz, as narrated to Mr. Woodhouse this morning. Last month da Luz, who is a compositor, went to a compatriot and brother tyro in St. Francis Street, one Franco—and told such a pitiful tale that he was taken in and fed, and lodged, and found employment. On Sunday night he went into the bosom of the Franco family and said a lot of unpleasant things, till the police had to put the clout on him. Mr. Woodhouse bound him over to keep the peace, this morning.

THE *Courier d'Haiphong* reports that the sloop *Lach-tray*, owned by Messrs. Leroy-Cahors, merchants of Haiphong and Dap-cau, was proceeding up the Dap-cau river on the 5th inst. when after having passed Dong-trieu, she ran aground at Mac-donc. A well-armed band of pirates, taking advantage of her helpless condition, boarded her, plundered her cargo, and her correspondence, carried away a Winchester carbine and some ammunition, and killed two men. The next day the sloop arrived at Dap-cau with some slight damages.

MR. Pollock (if he will only exchange his handcuffs for a bandage) only needs a pair of scales and a pedestal to be a sort of an imitation Justice. At the Police Court this morning he had before him a lukong named Mak Mau on a charge of taking bribes. The principal evidence was given by an informer, who alleged that one day last week he saw the *lukong* seize a street gambler and bargain for thirty cents hush money. His story was very circumstantial—he told first what the *lukong* said, then what the gambler replied, and so on, but in cross-examination by Mr. Dennis, who defended him, he contradicted himself considerably. A fellow-informer corroborated his statement, but it was so evidently a trumped-up case that his Worship did not call on the defence, but ordered the first witness to pay the *lukong* \$50 compensation, or go to prison for six months. The second witness was fined \$25 for giving false evidence.

ONE of the great desiderata in this land-locked colony is a suitable bathing place in the long summer months. The Prince of Wales was formerly used for this purpose at Kowloon Point having recently been vetoed, and Stone-cutters Island forbidden, there is almost no place left for sea-bathing, excepting the enclosure of the Victoria Recreation Club, which is getting every year more objectionable on account of the accumulation of the foreshore deposits. Under the circumstances, we think if any enterprising *baigneur* would build a floating bath and have it anchored in mid-harbour, say in the neighbourhood of Kelle Island, or near the Kowloon Dock, where the tides are strong, he would satisfy a very pressing demand and reap substantial profits in the bargain. The hull of some old ship might be purchased, and outworks constructed at anchor, with floorings, partitions, etc., to enable bathers to enjoy a real sea-bath in mid-harbour, without danger or inconvenience. A steam launch might be made to leave Peddar's Wharf and return at stated times, and season tickets issued to bathers of all classes. Floating bath-houses are to be seen at Venice, at the Tagus at Lisbon, at Margate, and on the Mersey. They are calculated to give all the advantages of deep sea bathing without the faintest element of danger. Hongkong should possess two or three of these useful floats.

ON Saturday afternoon, says the *Japan Mail* of the 4th inst., a ceremony of a peculiar character took place at the great temple of Daishin-in. It was a Buddhist mass for the souls of the dead who perished nineteen years ago in the U.S.S. *Onida*. The loss of the *Onida* was the most terrible incident recorded in the annals of Yokohama. The ship left this port one winter's evening, homeward bound. She had been some time on the station, and the day of her departure was spent in leave-taking between her officers and those on shore, with whom they were deservedly popular. Just as she was clearing the pier, she came into collision with the P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, inward bound. Owing to the darkness and other causes, fully explained at the time, the *Bombay* failed to suspect the extent of the injuries suffered by the *Onida*, and the latter sunk in a few minutes, carrying down with her a hundred and twenty-four officers and men. During the years that have elapsed since the appalling incident most of the bodies, or at least their bones, have been recovered, some taken from the wreck, some washed ashore, and their interment from time to time in the cemetery of the Settlement, has recalled the sad circumstances of their death. Not long ago the remains of the last on the unhappy long roll were laid in the grave, and the Buddhist priests of Daishin-in, the principal temple in the vicinity of Yokohama, resolved to perform a grand mass for the peace of the souls of the dead. It was a resolve that many persons will doubtless find strange and incongruous, but of the charitable and benevolent spirit that actuated it there can be little question. At any rate, the people of Yokohama showed that they appreciated the motive of the Buddhist priests, for despite the long distance from the Settlement, they attended the ceremony in large numbers. The Admiral of the U. S. Squadron, the U. S. Consul-General and some fifty leading residents of the Settlement were present. The mass was chanted by seventy priests, clad in full canonicals, and no accessory was neglected to enhance the gorgeousness and impressiveness of the scene. Such events certainly tend to draw closer the bonds of union between Japan and the various nationalities to whom she has extended her benevolence. They matter little to the dead, but they remind the living that even through the saddest pages of the history of our intercourse with Japan, that "enduring purpose," spoken of by poets, runs unbroken and unweakened.

AT the end of last year the number of Japanese in Vladivostok and neighbourhood was 614, of whom 252 were males and 362 females.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the steamship *Port Adelaide*, from Antwerp, left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

OUR Haiphong contemporary says the Doc Qui was to have tendered his submission to the French and Annamite authorities on the 10th inst., with 200 partisans armed with breech-loading rifles.

A FRENCH scientist has come to the conclusion that we are traversing a "cold period." He notes that during the last four years there has been a considerable diminution in the average mean temperature.

ABOUT eleven o'clock this morning a fire was caused in the house 32, Ship Street, Wanchai. Some coolies put it out before it did much damage, and a woman was afterwards arrested on a charge of arson.

SEREBANT Butlin swooped down on a petty gambling-house in Wellington Street, last night, and found a lot of chair coolies challenging Fate, in the shape of Poiz. The three presiding spirits got six weeks each, this morning.

A "THEATRE OF ACTUALITY" is to be established in London after the model of the French Theatre Libre. The idea is that the authors may have the chance to produce their own plays without the intervention of the hated manager.

FIRST DAME—So all your daughters married rich? How did you manage it? Second DAME—From the moment they were big enough to understand anything I kept dinnings into their ears all sorts of warnings against the folly and wickedness of marrying for money.

AN ingenious young Chinaman got three months this morning simply through overdoing his business. He cast little blobs of lead, silvered them over, and sold them at ridiculously low prices as suggests, and so supported an aged mother in comparative comfort. He swindled several money-changers, among others, but in attempting to pass one nugget in exchange for some opium he was detected, and sentenced as stated by an unappreciative Magistrate.

"FROM information received," Inspector Quincey went down with a lot of police to some houses in Wing Wo Street last night to rescue a crowd of drunken women and children. He found even more than he expected, there being about forty women, girls and children in suspected houses. He took the lot up to the Police Station, and handed them over to Inspector Hennessy, who was sorely troubled to accommodate them. They pervaded the Station all the evening, and the amount of nursing and general baby-farming that the Inspector and his aides had to do was tremendous. The case came up before Mr. Woodhouse this morning, four men and two women being charged with detaining the crowd, but it was made apparent that there was no detention, and after a lengthy hearing the case was dismissed.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. WISE, Acting Puisne Judge.)

A SHAREBROKER'S CLAIM.

This was a claim for \$1,000, made by Mr. Hector Sampson, sharebroker, against Mr. George Fenwick, manager of Fenwick & Co. Limited. Mr. Fenwick appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hastings (Messrs. Wotton and Deacon) for the defendant.

Mr. Webster, in opening the case, said that the claim was originally for \$1,500, commission at the rate of one per cent for promoting and being instrumental in floating the company of which the defendant was general manager, but it had been reduced to \$1,000 for the purpose of bringing it within the jurisdiction of that Court. Mr. Webster was then proceeding to show that the articles of the Company empowered the general manager to pay the cost of floating the Company, but

Hastings admitted the personality of his client. Mr. Webster continued that about the end of February Mr. Fenwick met the plaintiff and told him he was about to turn his business into a limited liability company, and asked him if he would assist him in obtaining the names of capitalists and others who would take shares in it. He added that he wished it to be kept private, and gave the plaintiff to understand that he alone would have the placing of the shares. He also handed him a draft prospectus, and asked him to read it over and give him his opinion on it. The plaintiff did so, and made some observations on it. The capital of the Company was to be \$150,000, divided into six thousand shares of \$25 each, of which the plaintiff was to have 800, leaving 5,200 to be allotted outside. But Mr. Fenwick had some private friends who wished to take shares, and this left only about four thousand shares to be allotted to the general public. After several interviews the plaintiff succeeded in finding applicants for the whole of the shares, being assisted, it was true, by Mr. Fenwick, who acted as joint promoter. The Company was floated without advertisements of any kind, and the names of the subscribers were sent in by the plaintiff, should have all the shares applied for. The sum of \$1,500 was therefore claimed on the basis of one per cent on the capital, but the claim had, as he had said, been reduced for the purpose of bringing it before that Court. It was laid down by Storey, in the *Law of Agency*, that the commission charged by brokers or other agents should be regulated by the custom in that part of the world. Therefore if the plaintiff was not entitled to one per cent he was entitled to at least half a dollar per cent, for every share he obtained applicants for. That was fifty cents a share, and as it would appear in evidence that he was instrumental in disposing of four thousand shares it increased his rights very considerably. All he had to do was to obtain applicants, whether they got all the shares they applied for allotted or not.

His Lordship pointed out that he might have got applications for ten thousand shares. Mr. Webster meant up to the four thousand open to the public. His contention would be supported by some of the leading brokers in the Colony, the vendor paid half a dollar per share and the buyer half a dollar, but in this case the claim was simply against the vendor. Since the commencement of the suit the defendant had paid \$405 into Court, in two sums. He then read the letters which had passed. In the first the plaintiff said that half a dollar a share was the usual rate, but he would only charge a quarter, equal to one per cent. In reply Mr. Fenwick said he could not pay so much, and reminded Mr. Sampson that he was only asked to find applicants, and had himself offered to put up the thing through. He mentioned that the prospectus, &c., were drawn up when the plaintiff came into the undertaking, and in offering \$250, said that in giving him the disposal of the shares he was simply intending to "put something in his way."

The plaintiff was then called. He said:—My name is Hector Washington Sampson, and I am a sharebroker. I met the defendant, Mr. Fenwick, on the 20th February, and he said he was going to form his business into a limited liability company, and asked if I knew anyone who would take any shares. He gave me a draft prospectus and memorandum of Articles of Association, and I took them home and read them. I did not alter these, but did so in the proof. Mr. Fenwick remarked that it was "putting something in my way." I considered that I was engaged to float the company, as I was the only broker engaged, and all the shares Mr. Fenwick did not place I did. He said he would like the thing done privately. I asked a number of friends if they would like shares, but they asked for prospectuses, and I had only one I got a hundred printed. I did that on my own responsibility. On the 4th March I got a proof, and whilst I was reading it in Kelly and Walsh's Mr. Fenwick came in, and at my suggestion alterations were made. He took some of them away, and I took the rest. I distributed them among my clients, and was successful in placing between 3,500 and 4,000 shares—Mr. Fenwick placed the rest. He said to me that I could promise my friends that every share I asked for on their behalf would be allotted. I took a note of any ordered, and told him I wanted so many I supplied a list of applicants to Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, from time to time, but the custom here is to get getting applications, but there was a lot of work to do besides—Messrs. Wotton and Deacon began to cut down the number to be allotted, and I had to go round to the applicants and explain it. The company was not advertised at all. I think that it was through me that it was floated so successfully. All the shares were left in my hands—if Mr. Fenwick placed any shares he came and told me, so that I should not allot too many. I have been a broker here some time and consider my charge very moderate. There was no agreement as to what I should get, but the custom here is to get half a dollar for every share placed. At that rate I should be entitled to nearly \$2,000, having placed nearly four thousand shares, on the understanding that all I applied for should be given.

By Mr. Hastings:—I was a sharebroker in 1884, and again from last December. I have had no previous experience in floating companies. I met Mr. Fenwick at the horse auction on the 21st February. He did not ask me to take shares, but to place them. He did not tell me that he had some applications for shares, or show me a list of applicants. I placed nearly four thousand shares—that is to say I got applicants for them. By the time the six thousand shares had been applied for I had placed nearly four thousand shares, placed, but after that Mr. Fenwick got more applicants, to the detriment of my clients. I do not know how many were allotted to my clients. I sent in my bill for \$1,500, as I thought it was the nicest way. I could either charge \$1 per share, which would have made my bill nearly \$2,000, or one per cent on the Company's capital, as I did.

By Mr. Webster:—Mr. Wotton told me to get Chinese into the Company, and gave me the names of some.

By the Court:—There was no contract—it is usual to have one. Mr. Danby, of Messrs. Benjamin, and Danby, said:—I have been a broker three years. I do not know of any case like this having happened here before; but I think the plaintiff is fully entitled to fifty cents a share. From my knowledge of how hard he has worked I should think he is entitled to \$3,000. I would not have taken it in hand for less.

By Mr. Hastings:—It is not necessary to have an agreement. I have known cases like this where brokerage has been paid, but decline to say to whom.

By the Court:—If there was no agreement a broker would not be entitled to a commission on every share he placed—he might place ten thousand, although there were only five thousand shares.

Mr. Fraser-Smith:—I am the Editor and proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph* and know the parties in this case. Mr. Fenwick has seen me several times about this company—he has spoken about it several times during the last two or three years. I am a shareholder in the Company—I got my shares from Mr. Fenwick. I remember him asking me on one occasion, about a week before the Company was floated, if I thought he could float his business. I told him I was of opinion that he could, as it was, on the face of the prospectus, about the best legitimate Company that had been floated here for a long time. He said he had put it in Mr. Sampson's hands to do what he could. I said I thought Mr. Sampson was a very good man for the job. I do not know the custom with regard to brokerage in such matters.

By Mr. Hastings:—I did not anticipate any difficulty in floating the Company. I do not think I ever said \$400 or \$500 would cover all the cost of floating it—I am certain I did not.

At this point the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE CASE OF THE "OMEGA."

TO the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—Having seen your remarks about the British barque *Omega*, allow me to state for the benefit of the unemployed mate that the *Omega* is not the only craft that does that sort of thing; there is another vessel in Hongkong now waiting for the same chance. This was not the first time our friend, Master Brown, managed to evade the law. Whose place is it to look after these things? The German mate had been in the ship over two years, at \$40 per month, and during that time the *Omega* had cleared at the Hongkong shipping office three times. Can any one inform me how it was the mate was allowed to leave in her? He would have been allowed to do the same thing this time had it not been for one, not interested in shipping, writing to the Harbour master to inform him. Allow me to state the benefit of Captain Brown that he got off very well this time, but for his contriving to evade the law he was liable to conviction under the Merchant Shipping Act, and a heavy fine would have been inflicted on him, in default of which he would have to go to Gaol.

Now, as Master Brown blames an innocent man for that anonymous letter, as he is pleased to call it, and has written several letters to the different employers up the Coast and has sent postcards broadcast over the Colony with the intention of preventing the man from getting employment, I would like him to know that there is such a thing in Hongkong as the law of libel, and that defaming a man's character with a malicious intent comes under that law.

Thanking you for the insertion of this letter, I remain, Sir,

yours truly,

HONGKONG, 14th May, 1889.

UNEMPLOYED.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 13th May, 1889.

The Consular flag, hoisted at half mast this morning apprised the community that another noteworthy one had been "fired across the

black river." It was with great regret I learnt it to be His Excellency Mr. Shioda, the representative of His Imperial Japanese Majesty to the Court of Peking. Probably there was no more experienced statesman in far eastern politics than the lamented diplomatist who has somewhat prematurely passed away. Commencing life in the Foreign office of the Tycoonate, he soon acquired a knowledge of the Chinese language, while devoting all spare time to the study of Chinese character and literature, finally becoming one of the foremost scholars of Chinese in Tokyo. With the restoration of the ancient Imperial régime, he faithfully transferred his allegiance to the representative of the oldest sovereignty on earth, that of His Majesty the Mikado, appropriately named and understood as "The Venerable." Remarkable for a singularly courteous manner, he well represented the true connecting link between the gentlemen of the old and new Japanese schools, and his loss will be especially severely felt at the Foreign Office of Dai Nippon, with which he has so long been associated. It is a matter of regret that I cannot place a spray of "Tau-ba-ki" on the pier of this lamented statesman as he now lies in the capital of that great Empire to which he devoted the study of his lifetime, so I content myself with waiting this hurried tribute to his memory.

The Viceroy is so pleased with the electric light in the Yamen, that His Excellency has decided that the reclamation frontage on the southern part of the city shall be lighted by electricity. Another step in the right direction His Excellency has taken of late is to order that a Chinese gunboat daily patrols between Canton and Hongkong to guard against river pirates. Not content only with issuing these orders, His Excellency has instructed the patrol gunboats to telegraph the Yamen as they pass each station on the

Morse, for having undertaken the responsibility of keeping your vessel here at our request, and for having strained every resource of your ship to supply the wants of those who had been driven from their homes; to you, gentlemen, the Officers of the *Kiangyih*, for the hospitable and efficient manner in which you ministered to our wants, securing your own comfort and convenience for our benefit.

"Nothing could exceed the kindness with which all those who took refuge on board your ship were cared for and attended to.

"We are but a little handful of residents here and it would be impossible for us to recognize, in a manner suitable to the occasion our appreciation of the kindness shown us in our need. We should like, however, that each and all of you should have some little souvenir of the occasion, and I beg now on behalf of the Foreign Community of Chinkiang, to offer you each such a token.

"We do so with the understanding that it is not unappreciated, but will always remain with us as a pleasant memory in future days.

"We request that intrinsically the tokens are of so trifling a nature, but hope that you will accept them in the spirit in which they are offered. I must add that Her Majesty's Minister has authorized me to contribute on behalf of the British Government towards the testimonial now presented, and, has, in a special telegram desired me to express to you his cordial thanks for your kindness and valuable assistance to British subjects."

Captain Morse in reply thanked the community of Chinkiang for their graceful acknowledgment of the assistance he and the officers of the *Kiangyih* had been able to render on the occasion referred to, and for the very handsome presents, which, he assured the deputation, would be highly valued. He hoped there would be no more rioting at Chinkiang, but if unhappily there should be, he trusted that the community would again find a vessel at hand ready to give all possible assistance.

PEKING.

27th April, 1889.

The Imperial German Legation is now presided over by Baron von Ketteler, by rank 1st Secretary, and now Chargé d'Affaires.

Col. Denby, Minister of the United States, now *dayen* of the Peking diplomatic body as successor to Herr von Brandt, is at present visiting the silver lead (galena) mines at Jehu. He has with him Mr. Cheshire, the Chinese Secretary of the United States Legation. From all we hear we can congratulate the Chinese authorities on the selection of Mr. Church, Engineer or Superintendent, as his complete knowledge of mining, metallurgy, and metallurgy enables him to deal practically with several difficult and some rather unusual problems.

The unsatisfactory condition of the Peking pass system under which goods of foreign origin are admitted ostensibly for the use of the foreign community in that city, is again coming into disagreeable prominence. A week ago we were threatened with a stoppage of our bread supply, as the only foreign baker had but a few pounds of flour left, and Aminadab, the owner of the one barrel in the place, demanded \$25 for what is only worth \$10.50. After much delay the Tientsin Taidi issued the required pass, and he will have bread in our tables for a while at any rate, until some new scandal arises. Now we are threatened, for another reason, with a scarcity of kerosene, candles, and sugar; but this time the Chinese are not in fault.

The Chinese may have cause for displeasure at abuses of the pass system whereby goods intended for sale to Chinese are entered duty free as if for foreign consumption, and even goods of pure native ownership and for sale by natives to natives, are improperly allowed to escape duty through being falsely declared to be foreign owned and for foreign use. Besides defrauding the revenue these practices have an unfairly on the legitimate Chinese trader who has no foreign ally to smuggle his goods. It is clearly for the common interest of all that irregularities of this kind should be put a stop to, and that the Chinese authorities may have no ground of complaint of the abuse of the privileges allowed to foreign residents in the capital.

The evil results of the theft of documents, the impudent espionage—by which the bye is more often than not productive of comical effects, owing to the imperfect understanding of the culprits—the purloining of letters, and the not infrequent attempts, sometimes successful, to obtain the revenue of the Chinese contractors, have been made known to the Viceroy from time to time, but so far without much result. Some years ago his seals were taken, and stamps were put on fraudulent documents, some of which were seized, but others are in existence for the exploitation of "gulls" at some propitious season. The Chinese culprit, a low official of bad character, was ascertained. He absconded for a time, but has now returned to Tientsin, where he carries on his old practices as occasion arises. Now once more we have just had a clear case of criminality. The document offered to the Legation for certain, probably to others also, is either genuine, and that case was obtained by wrong means, or it is a forgery. Knowing the machinery employed the paper is probably what the holder says it is. This, a secret state archive, has been put into circulation by unscrupulous schemers. Some day the Viceroy Li may find his coat that some important document of his has got into the wrong hands, a paper whose publication might affect even the fortunes of the Empire.

In Germany, Russia, Italy, and France probably in most other European countries offences of the nature of espionage, public document, espionage on official dealings, levying of blackmail by low officials, and cognate crimes, are sternly dealt with by imprisonment and *travaux forcés* from seven years to longer periods. In England the laws, though less severe, are deterrent, and a transgressor will find his way hard. The evil significance of the acts we refer to has not yet become plain to the Chinese official mind. The Viceroy's foreign secretaries, Messrs. Lo Feng-loh, Wu Ting-fang, and Laiun, who must have heard of the existence of the frequent and very grave malpractices referred to, should suggest to His Excellency to purge his Yamen from the culprits and to deal with the foreign associates also, as his powers allow.

We grieve to hear that Mons. C. Dillot, for many years, since 1864, we think, in the French Consular Service in China and from about 1876 to 1885 Consul of France in Tientsin, is now in Paris at the point of death. His malady is that of the heart, and he has suffered two critical operations without amelioration, and by last accounts, as recovery is impossible and his sufferings are excessive, he was trusting that death would quickly come to his relief. This loyal Frenchman of blameless life, this chivalric and Christian gentleman, will be remembered well by those who had the privilege of knowing him. We judge, though the communication reported to us is rather indefinite, that he considered the breach reparations at Chiao Choo complete, and is about to direct his attention to other places on the Huang-ho banks. He is a very active man, and may have left for a while, the inevitable evil day which must arrive sooner or later. Every day the river, bed silted up perceptibly, and the banks become too weak or too quick to contain the rushing floods. A breach of the north side would ruin Chihli as surely as Hsian has been ruined.—CHINA TIMES.

THE ALUMINIUM AGE.

The world has had its ages of stone and bronze. We are now passing through the iron age. Will this be succeeded by an age of aluminium? We believe that it will. It taxes one's imagination a little, we confess, but not one's credulity, to see, in the mind's eye, the bright and beautiful aluminium replacing black and ugly iron in most of the latter's present uses.

Fancy houses built of aluminium, instead of iron. The weight of the new metal is only a third as much as iron, with equal or greater tensile strength. The girders and the plates could be cast and readily handled in sizes far larger than those to which architectural iron is now confined. Perhaps whole fronts of moderate-sized houses could be molded in a single piece. This would greatly facilitate building operations, which are now slow.

Aluminium is as fire-proof as iron. The larger the plates of the metal, composing the side of the house, the less liable are they to be warped and curled by intense heat. A building with aluminium walls—such as we have described—would survive a great conflagration in which iron structures of existing patterns would wither and crumble to the ground. As aluminium never rusts, a house constructed of it would always exhibit a silvery, glistening surface. It would require no cleaning, except as smoke or dust might gradually dim its native beauty. A sponge and water would bring all that back.

Whenever aluminium is cheap enough for house-building, steamships will be made of it. This will be a revolution in ocean commerce. Hulls of aluminium ships will weigh only a third as much as iron ships of equal tonnage. They will be strong and secure against damage from collision as iron vessels now are. Their far greater buoyancy will be to that extent an increase of safety.

Passenger cars, made of aluminium in light and graceful patterns—including wheels of the same metal—need weigh no more than the wooden cars of our day, and they would be incombustible and would not be readily crumpled up or smashed into splinters by collisions. The perils of railroad traveling, in the age of aluminium will be much less than now.

The ductility of aluminium will render it the best of all possible materials for bridges. The weight of the wire ropes, as also of the bridge itself, for a given span, being but one third that of iron, engineers will perform feats of bridge-building now wholly beyond their powers. The age of aluminium will be the age of bridges. They will probably be thrown over the East and North rivers at intervals of every few blocks.

With the sufficient cheapening of aluminium may come the realization of the flying machine. One great obstacle to the success of aerial navigation is the difficulty of supplying a practicable motor either to propel or to steer the balloon. The want is still more seriously felt if the design is to dispense with gas and initiate merely the movement of a bird's wings or a fish's tail in clearing the air. The small weight of an aluminium engine, driven by compressed air, gas, or electricity, compared with its iron equivalent, undoubtedly makes the ultimate success of air ships more probable than before.

The sources of supply are inexhaustible. Iron, copper, silver, gold are found only in localities geographically small. But one of the most universally distributed materials of the earth beneath our feet is clay, the metallic base of which is aluminium. Having boundless faith in the ingenuity of man to overcome difficulties, we confidently expect him to reach this new, stubborn metal from its superabundant combinations, and enable the world soon to enter on the age of aluminium.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER, &c.

Unlike many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite and with it bring good health.

Obstinate disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea and diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills, being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obviated.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

PROPRIETORS: A. J. WHITE, LIMITED, LONDON, ENO.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, SIR G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G.

MADAME CORA.

THE CELEBRATED AND ONLY LADY ILLUSIONIST OF THE WORLD.

OPENING ENTERTAINMENT, THIS EVENING, the 14th May, 1889.

Open at 8.30. Commence at 9 p.m.

Prices, \$2 and \$1.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [566]

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

Under the Patronage of LADY DES VŒUX.

CONCERT will be given by Mrs. KORFF, Mdlle. MAILLARD, PUPILS, and LADY and GENTLEMEN AMATEURS, ON THURSDAY, the 16th May, 1889, at 5 P.M., at No. 3, WEST TERRACE.

PROGRAMME: 1.—Rondo.....WED' R. Mrs. KORFF.

2.—Air.....MOZART. Mdlle. MAILLARD.

3.—Songs without words.....MENDELSSOHN. Miss RUSSELL.

4.—The old and young Marie-COVENT. 5.—Si tu savais.....BALFE.

6.—Fantasia (Flying Dutchman) LISZT. Mrs. KORFF.

INTERVAL.

7.—Homage à l'amitié, Réverie pour Violon et Piano.....DANCEA Mrs. KORFF.

8.—The Stormfied.....ROESKEL. 9.—Romance de La reine de Saba.....GOUNOD.

10.—Romance.....WAGNER. Mr. MACDONALD.

11.—Chanson.....WAENER. Mdlle. MAILLARD.

12.—(a) I will not grieve.....SCHUMANN. (b) Berceuse.....CHOPIN.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets, \$2 each, may be obtained at 3, West Terrace, Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [590]

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "TETARTOS," Captain Paterson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON & Co., Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [589]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "PORT ADELAIDE" will be despatched for the above Port, on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [588]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.) THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "VERONA" will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 21st May, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [587]

TO LET.

House No. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS," East Peak. Three spacious five-roomed Houses at Mount Kellet Peak, Gas laid on.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co., Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [594]

TO LET.

With Possession from the 1st June. A ROOMY HOUSE IN CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT, Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

BATHING HOUSES, PRATA DA BOA VISTA, MACAO.

WOODEN CABINS are provided for Ladies and Gentlemen, also Shower Baths. Refreshments are served in an adjoining shed.

Subscription, from 1st May to 31st October, 1889—\$1 for married couples. For single gentlemen, \$1.

For each Bath, 10 cents. 4. Furnished House to be let at Macao.

Apply to T. J. COLLACO, 16, Largo do Senado, Macao, Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [591]

To-day's Advertisement.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship "PORT AUGUSTA" 2,333 Tons Register, Draper, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, 24 hours after arrival.

To be followed by the S. S. "PARTHIA" on the 23rd May and S.S. "PORT FAIRY" on the 6th June.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$185.00 To all Common Ports in Canada..... 230.00 To Liverpool..... 300.00 To London..... 305.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the day of sailing.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 14th May 1889. [533]

Intimations.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above named Company will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL TO-MORROW, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 4 o'clock P.M.

GEO. FENWICK, Manager. Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [556]

LOST.

A LITTLE FOX-TERRIER, White with Black Spots. Answers to the name of "BOLTS."

Finder will please send the dog to the Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1889. [571]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 18 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$1,600,000 by the issue of 40,000 NEW SHARES of \$20 each, which shall be fully paid up as hereinafter provided and that the Board be authorized to issue such New Shares at a premium of \$15 per Share, such premium to be paid as hereinafter provided.

2.—That the said New Shares be offered to the Persons who, on the 7th day of June, 1889, shall be registered Shareholders of the existing Shares, in the proportion of one New Share for every existing Share, and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of New Shares which each such registered Shareholder shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted in writing and accompanied by the full amount of \$20 per Share, will be deemed to be not accepted, and all non-accepted Shares shall be disposed of in such a manner, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine. A premium of \$15 for every such accepted Share shall be paid on the 1st July, 1889, and, if not then so paid, shall carry interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum until fully paid.

3.—That all premia on the said New Shares be carried to the Depreciation and Insurance Fund mentioned in Article No. 122 of the Company's Articles of Association.

4.—That Article No. 92 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the words "Five Thousand Shares" the words "Fifty Thousand Shares."

5.—That Article No. 124 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the words "Four Hundred Thousand Dollars" the words "One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars," and in lieu of the words "Three Hundred Thousand Dollars" the words "Five Hundred Thousand Dollars."

By Order of the Board. THOS. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [548]

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORWEGIAN GENTLEMAN of good health (24) possessing a thorough knowledge of English, German, French, Scandinavian and partly Dutch languages, and a perfect book-keeper, is desirous of obtaining a trustworthy position; merchant or shipbroking office preferred.

Advertiser has been abroad for the last seven years. Best testimonials. Good salary expected.

Address to GEORG T. MONSEN, c/o E. T. MELING, Canton, China. [549]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION—300 YARDS.

WILL TAKE PLACE NEXT SATURDAY, the 18th May, at 4 P.M. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 13th May, 1889. [58]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 25th May, at 4.30 P.M.

GHB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers. Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [572]

THE FUNJONG AND SUNGHIE, DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Shareholders of the above Company are desirous of taking up the NEW SHARES to which they are entitled in respect of the Shares of which they were the registered holders on the date of the confirmation and in pursuance of the Special Resolution passed on the 4th April, 1889, and confirmed on the 20th April, 1889, must accept the same and pay the sum of \$10 for each New Share so accepted to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on or before the 20th day of May instant, after which date the New Shares which shall not then have been accepted will be deemed to be declined.

Forms of acceptance and Bankers' Receipt may be obtained on application to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or at the Company's Office, No. 6 Queen's Road.

Dated 2nd day of May, 1889.

By Order, A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6th DIVIDEND.

A 6th DIVIDEND of 6 1/2% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 18th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, in FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS the Dividend of 5 1/2% payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Under-signed BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER, Agent for the Official Liquidator, Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [176]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000. RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq. C. E. MICHELSSEN, Esq. G. E. NOBLE, Esq. LEE SING, Esq. POON FONG, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings. Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May 1889. [532]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH.....MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, will be held at the Company's Office, Hongkong (Tongkin) on FRIDAY, the Thirty-first day of May, at NOON.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report on the state of the Mines, and to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors.

The owners of at least Twenty Shares to bearer, in order to have the right of attending the above Meeting, shall deposit their Shares either with the Undersigned, or with the Chief Manager of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than Fifteen Days before the Meeting, and there shall be delivered to them a card of admission to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. [488]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavillon of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [518]

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 230.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,

the 20th day of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—177 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, ex. div., buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$400 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$90 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$9 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$278 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$205 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$91.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$230 per share, sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$109 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$130 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—160 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$50 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Hongkong Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$35 per share, sellers.
 Punjion and Sungleh Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$30 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$104 per share, buyers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—200 per cent. premium, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.
 The Seng Lee Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.
 Crickbank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sales.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$58 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$55 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$15 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$128 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$29 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$71 per share, buyers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/04
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/04
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/04
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/04
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/1
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/14

ON PARIS.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/81
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/89
 On India, T. T. 223
 On Demand 224

ON SHANGHAI.—
 Bank, T. T. 724
 Private, 30 days' sight 731

OPIMUM MARKET—THIS DAY.
 OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
 (Allowance, Tael 80).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$517
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$520
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$527
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$525
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$502
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$510
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$550
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

13th May, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather
Wanchow	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Tientsin	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Nagasaki	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Shanghai	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Amoy	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Hankow	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Hongkong	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Swatow	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Shanghai	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Amoy	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Hankow	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Hongkong	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Swatow	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...

14th May, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather
Wanchow	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Tientsin	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Nagasaki	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Shanghai	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Amoy	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Hankow	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Hongkong	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Swatow	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Shanghai	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Amoy	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Hankow	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Hongkong	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...
Swatow	30.5	80	SE	1	0	...

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—3 a.m.	Thermometer—3 a.m.	Barometer—4 p.m.	Thermometer—4 p.m.
30.5	80	30.5	80
30.5	80	30.5	80
30.5	80	30.5	80
30.5	80	30.5	80
30.5	80	30.5	80
30.5	80	30.5	80
30.5	80	30.5	80
30.5	80	30.5	80
30.5	80	30.5	80

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Neckar*, with the German mail of the 16th ultimo, left Singapore at 7 a.m. on the 11th instant, and is expected here on the 16th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Japan*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 17th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Daphne*, from Hamburg, left Singapore at 10 a.m. on the 11th instant, and is expected here on the 17th.

The 'Shire' line steamer *Monmouthshire*, from London, etc., left Singapore on the 12th instant, and is expected here on the 18th.

The steamer *Duke of Buckingham*, from Bordeaux, etc., will leave Haiphong for this port about the 15th instant.

The steamer *Port Adelaide*, from Antwerp, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is expected here on the 19th.

Shiping.

ARRIVALS.

SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, 1,097, J. A. Bailey, 13th May—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th March, Coal.—Gas Company.

JOHANN, German steamer, 428, H. Binge, 13th May—Haiphong 10th May, and Hoibow 12th, General.—Wieler & Co.

CARISBROOKE, British steamer, 973, B. Cass, 13th May—Saigon 9th May, Rice and Paddy.—Morris & Ray.

CHATEAU LEVILLÉ, British steamer, 2,160, Walker, 14th May—Nagasaki 9th May, Rice.—Captain.

CHOYANG, British steamer, 1,194, Sawyer, 14th May—Whampoa 14th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, Hogg, 14th May—Whampoa 14th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FREJA, Danish steamer, 397, Lund, 14th May—Haiphong 12th May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, F. D. Goddard, 14th May—Fochow 10th May, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 13th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

VORWARTS, German steamer, 612, T. Bruhn, 14th May—Haiphong 12th May, Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Pha Chua Chon Kiao, British steamer, for Swatow, etc.

Provincia, British steamer, for Singapore.

Chateau Leville, British str., for Singapore.

Haiphong, British steamer, for Swatow, etc.

Amora, British steamer, for Amoy.

Thibet, British steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.
 May 13, *Sutlej*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

May 14, *Soochow*, British steamer, for Haiphong.

May 14, *Deuteron*, German steamer, for Saigon.

May 14, *Haiphong*, British str., for Swatow, etc.

May 14, *Pha Chua Chon Kiao*, British str., for Swatow, etc.

May 14, *Fuchun*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

May 14, *Provincia*, British str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Johann*, str., from Haiphong, etc.—12 Chinese.

Per *Freja*, str., from Haiphong.—Miss L. Palhaus, and 5 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Fochow, etc.—Messrs. Gordon, Goodhart, Harmon, 1 European and 112 Chinese.

Per *Vorwarts*, str., from Haiphong.—4 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Sutlej*, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.

Mrs. A. Macleod, Surgeon G. H. Foot, R.N., Messrs. W. Sutton, L. Hirsch, and Hills. From London.—Mrs. Sowter and 4 children, Mrs. Sonne and infant, Messrs. Griffiths, Jones, Hardman, Rough, Huntley, Egerton, and Donald.

The British steamship *Chateau Leville* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 9th instant. Had fine weather.

The British steamship *Carisbrooke* reports that she left Saigon on the 9th instant. Had moderate south-east winds and fine weather throughout.

The German steamer *Johann* reports that she left Haiphong on the 10th instant, and Hoibow on the 12th. Had light south-east winds and clear weather.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Fochow on the 10th instant. Experienced light north-easterly winds and calms to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 11th, and Swatow on the 13th. From Amoy to Swatow had light variable winds and thick hazy weather. From Swatow to port had light southerly winds, and fine weather. In Amoy, M.H.S. *Leander* and *Rattler*, the steamships *Namchow*, *Kuitang*, and *Chiyuen*. In Swatow, the steamship *Sung-Kiang*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Choyang*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Medea*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Kobe.—Per *Ashington*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Takao, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Kiwa*, on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Nansing*, on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ningbo*, on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Europe, Ceylon, India, and Bombay.—Per *Pekitawur*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Yokohama.—Per *Glenhiel*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Ko*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Bellona*, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 9.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revabeck, 12th May.—Pakhoi 9th May, and Hoibow 11th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ALMORA, British steamer, 1,719, A. Hay, 10th May.—Batavia 30th April, and Singapore 4th May, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

APENRADE, German steamer, 1,475, Hohlmann, 11th May.—Saigon 7th May, Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

ASHINGTON, German steamer, 809, Zindel, 11th May.—Hoilo 7th May, Sapanwood.—Siemens & Co.

BENLAVERS, British steamer, 1,513, A. Webster, 7th May.—Saigon 4th May, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BENLID, British steamer, 1,450, Clark, 8th May.—Saigon 5th May, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremner, 5th May.—Whampoa 5th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CITY OF SYDNEY, American steamer, 3,016, D. E. Friele, 13th May.—San Francisco 15th April, and Yokohama 7th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,174, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FUSHIKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,110, J. P. C. France, 12th May.—Kutchinotou 8th May, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Elchel, 1st May.—Yokohama 28th April, Kobe 1st May, and Nagasaki 3rd May, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

GLENSHIEL, British steamer, 2,240, Donaldson, 7th May.—Kobe 2nd May, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KHIVA, British steamer, 1,452, E. Crewe, 7th May.—Bombay 20th April, and Singapore 1st May, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

LORETO, Spanish steamer, 535, D. J. de Ajobia, 14th May.—Manila 10th May, General.—Ban Hon.

MEDEA, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,844, 10th May.—Trieste, and Singapore 4th May, General.—Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NANZING, British steamer, 808, R. Talbot, 13th May.—Manila 10th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PARTHA, British steamer, 2,035, F. H. Wallace, 12th May.—Vancouver 16th April, Yokohama 3rd May, Kobe 5th, Nagasaki 7th, and Shanghai 10th, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PROFONDIS, British steamer, 1,387, G. Heasley, 12th May.—Saigon 9th May, Rice and Paddy.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

TETARTOS, German steamer, 1,570, John Petersen, 11th May.—Saigon 9th May, Rice and Paddy.—Chinese.

TRIFELS, German steamer, 2,020, Lange, 8th May.—Kobe (Japan) 1st May, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, Moos, 6th May.—Whampoa 6th May, General.—Wieler & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 DOROTHEA, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, 2nd May.—Hamburg 1st Dec., General.—Siemens & Co.

ERLKONIG, Chinese bark, 457, Oplum Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, James F. Rowell, 20th April.—San Francisco 1st March, Flour.—Russell & Co.

HATRIE E. TALKY, British bark, 907, J. McCann, 20th March.—Sandakan 29th January.—Imber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

HEDVIG, British bark, 376, Soderman, 7th May, 18th April, Bones.—Butterfield & Swire.

JAMES C. BAIN, British bark, 597, C. E. McNutt, 2nd April.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th March, Coal.—Order.

KALAKAUA, Hawaiian bark, 382, John Duncan, 14th April.—Espolula 28th February, Old Copper.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MARTHA, British bark, 352, Cooke, 5th May.—Singapore 4th March, Timber.—Ed. Schell-haus & Co.

PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 20th April.—Hamburg 12th Dec., General.—Carlowitz & Co.

TARAPACA, British bark, 492, H. Kennet, 28th April.—Sandakan 3rd April, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TITAN, American ship, 1,282, Allyn, 13th April.—New York 16th Nov., Oil.—Russell & Co.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
 I HAVE THIS DAY started as a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.
 S. R. BOMANJI.
 Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [557]

NOTICE.
 THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. ARTHUR LECKONBY PHIPPS in our Firm ceased on the 30th April, 1889.
 PHIPPS, PHIPPS & Co.
 Fochow, May, 1889. [573]

NOTICE.
 THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. EDWARD OSBORNE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company from this date.
 J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [520]

NOTICE.
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. AUGUSTUS SHELTON HOOPER is appointed SECRETARY of the Company.
 J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
 Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [521]

NOTICE.
 The Procurement granted to Mr. C. H. SCHMIDT by our Firm is withdrawn.
 WM. G. HALE & Co.
 Saigon, 13th April, 1889. [517]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WANTED, SURGEON for the S.S. "PORT AUGUSTA" to join the vessel in Hongkong.
 ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 9th May, 1889. [559]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Neckar	Bremen	May 16th	Melchers & Co.
Daphne	Calcutta	May 17th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Oceanic	San Francisco	May 17th	Siemens & Co.
Monmouthshire	San Francisco	May 18th	O. & O. S. N. Co.
Duke of Buckingham	London	May 18th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Port Adelaide	Antwerp	May 19th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Peshawur	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 18th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Sarpedon	Butterfield & Swire	May 24th
Marseilles, via Saigon, etc.	Caledonien	Messageries Maritimes	May 23rd, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	June 5th, at 4 p.m.
Venice, via Straits, etc.	Medea	Austro-Hung Lloyd's Co.	To-morrow,